JEROME WILL ACT ON EXCISE.

DECLARES HE WILL FOLLOW GOVERNOR'S INSTRUCTIONS-SAYS HE WILL INDICT CAPTAINS.

ASSERTS POLICE PERSECUTE SOME SALOONKEEPERS.

In the Court of Special Sessions yesterday District Attorney Jerome declared that he would indict all police captains who neglected to enforce the Sunday liquor laws. His examination of two "plain clothes" men attached to the East Thirty-fifth-st. station, commanded by Captain Delaney, showed that non-members of the Liquor Dealers' Association were discriminated against by the police, and that a similar state of affairs existed, especially in the precinct commanded by Captain Delaney, against German saloonkeepers.

The disclosures were made in the hearing in the case against Herman Goetz, a saloonkeeper at No. 492 Second-ave., who was arrested on last Sunday for alleged violation of the Sunday

Just before court was convened Mr. Jerome, accompanied by Captain F. Norton Goddard, a motion that the Goetz case be called first. He said in making his motion that the case contained facts which he thought wise to make public. The motion was at once granted and the case called. Justice Holbrook presiced.

Goetz pleaded not guilty. Mr. Jerome said: "I understand you will plead guilty."

Goetz at once changed his plea, and the District Attorney announced that he wished to call the two policemen in the case to the star! He directed that Patrick J. Reed leave to courtroom while his colleague. Thomas Burke, was testifying. Both men are at Captain Delaney's station.

Burke said that he and his companion he 1 been directed to look for one Watson, who was suspected of numerous burglaries, and th t when they went to Goetz's saloon he said th Watson was not there. Looking into the halway they saw that the door leading to the ba room was open, and Reed asked the witnes Whiskey was ordered, Fe throwing a 25-cent piece on the counter .; receiving in change five cents.

PASSED SALOON NEAR STATION. "Do you know the saloon almost opposite station?" asked the District Attorney.

"I do," was the reply.

"Did you go there?"

"Did you go into any saloon on Sunday whose proprietor is a member of the Liquor Dealers' Association?"

"No, so far as I know." Reed gave similar testimony, and said they went to two other places.

He admitted that in going to these places they had passed eighteen other saloons, but had not entered them. He said that he did not know the name of the owner of the saloon almost opposite the station.

"Do you know," asked Mr. Jerome, "if you went to any other saloons on Sunday than the ? kept by Germans?" "I hardly know," Reed replied, "whether they

were Germans or not." "You know that Goetz is German, don't you?"

"I don't know." "You know that Weinert is German?"

"I don't know."

"Well, you know that O'Connor is German, don't you?" "Yes, I do,"

Captain Goddard then testified that when he learned of Goetz's arrest he walked up Thi dave., and stopped in a saloon on the southeas corner of Twenty-ninth-st., one on the southeast corner of Thirty-fifth-st., and one on he northeast corner of the same street, the one nearly opposite the police station. In all, he said, the side doors were open

Mr. Jerome then addressed the court, saying

PROPOSES TO ENFORCE LAW.

It was my great pleasure to have sat for so years in this court, and I know the attitude of the court toward that law (the excise law), and it court knows my attitude. I think that you gentle men all feel that it is an unwise law, and I certainly do, and I have frequently expressed myse so. But so long as this unfortunate law is kept of our statute books by people whom we cannot controwed that the second we are sworn officers of the law, we have got the first of the law, we have got the second of the

They are all citizens and they pay for their license and they are entitled to have an even handed ad ministration of the law in this city.

Now, that law has come to be a perfect farce; the saloons are open on Sunday and open all over Sunday, and, while I am one of those that believ that during certain hours they should be open o Sunday, yet so long as the law stands on the stat inte books and makes it my duty as District At torney of this county to see to the enforcement of the law. I propose to enforce this and every othe law.

He then read the letter sent to him by Gov ernor Odell calling his attention to the com plaints of the Society for the Prevention of Crime that no attention was being paid to vio lations of the excise law. Continuing, he said:

lations of the excise law. Continuing, he said:

It seems to me that the Governor is undoubtedl right, and as my superior officer he has the right to call upon me, and he has called upon me. It the enforcement of this law, and I propose to obe the requirements of the Governor in that respect mot only because he is entitled to have them obeyed as my superior in the scale of offices, but because my official oath has prompted me, and does prompt me, to the same conclusion. Now, the Governor hardly expects me or any District Attorney, nor is it in the province of the District Attorney, nor is fit in the province of the District Attorney of a county, to constitute himself a chief of police, and go out and discover where this law is being wichted in detail, but the city pays a large sum to the police to do this, and my desire in giving such prominence to this case this morning want only to direct your honors attention to this grows abuse, but, inasmuch as the cases that may grow out of the proceedings that I shall undoubted, has seemed to me right that I should make this standard that any come before your honors for trial, that we may come before your honors for trial, that we may come before your honors for trial, that may receive public currency and may ample warning might be given.

I cannot discharge the primary duty that lies on the police and I do not understand that the Governor asks me to do that. But I can discharge the do not see that the law is enforced in their precincts.

CAN ARREST DELINQUENT CAPTAINS.

Now, the present Chief of Police, or Commissioner of Police, has brought the greatest good faith and considerable experience to his department, but he was unfortunate enough to find the department much demoralized and disorganized. He is remedying that as rapidly as he can. Sixty days have massed since he had come into power, and I merely want to say now that from this time on—which is

Colds

You first take cold, then you

the first time that, by sworn testimony and other than by rumer and my own suspicions, this condition of non-enforcement has been brought to my attention. I may say that this is the first time it has been brought to my attention in such a way that I could take official hold of it. I wish to say now, under the decision in the case of the People versus Gardenier, to which the Governor refers in his letter, I shall employ such means as may be necessary, and if the captains in the several precincts do not enforce this law, I shall promptly present cases against them for neglect of duty, which I shall move for trial at the earliest possible moment in this court.

Now in regard to this unfortunate defendant here, the whole spirit of the law here was absolutely complied with. The only difference, the only think in which there was a violation, was in the sale to these men, which occurred after they actually got in on another errand. My own point of view is that this is a case in which sentence should be suspended, and if your honors take that same point of view I will confer with the counsel for the Excise Commission, who is present, and he prohably will recommend the same course. Mr. Sanford tells me that he will.

Justice Mayer, after consultation with his col-

Justice Mayer, after consultation with his colleagues, said that he thought it would be better to finish up the case by imposing a small fine. "If we have a suspension of sentence," said the justice, "the police may attempt to get

square with this man." Justice Holbrook imposed a fine of \$1 on Goetz. District Attorney Jerome was asked last even-ing if there had been any clash or breaking of faith between him and the liquor dealers. He

replied: No, the liquor dealers are with me to get this law changed, and I am with them to get it changed."

Mr. Jerome refused to say whether to-morrow yould be a "dry Sunday."

PARTRIDGE IN ACCORD.

SAYS JEROME AND HE ARE IN HAR-MONY-WILL DO JUST AS HE HAS BEEN DOING.

Commissioner Partridge, when informed yesterday of District Attorney Jerome's intention to indict police captains who did not enforce the excise law in their precincts, took three papers from his desk, showing the work of the police on excise violations on the 2d, 16th and 23d of the month. In that time there were ninety-two arrests; fifty-five were held, six cases are now pending and thirty-one were discharged.

"People say I'm doing nothing on excise," ommented the Commissioner. "There are the

"Some people have criticised this administration because the department here has not been made perfect in two months. It took four years to pull the department down to where it was two months ago. It is easy to pull a house down in a day, but a house can't be built in a day. This department can't be made perfect in a day or in two months. My idea in doing any kind of police work is to do it thoroughly. It is hard to get the kind of evidence in excise cases that will hold in the courts. The police are making arrests that will hold. It is hard to get excise violations, but the inspectors are going on raiding Raines law hotels that are also disorderly houses. When we establish the fact that a place of this kind is a disorderly house we can get the liquor tax revoked and so wipe out the place altogether. It is my opinion that this systematic way of going at excise is the right way. The police of this city are not permitted by the law to pay exclusive attention to excise. In the charter provision defining the duties of the Police Commissioner, there is half

a page of solid matter stating his duties, and here is only half a line devoted to excise, and he same section especially states that he must nforce every one of the provisions and also all

the city ordinances." Commissioner Partridge, those about Police Headquarters say, is keeping a close eye on the work of the officers, high and low, of the department, who are working in the excise situation He is going slowly, finding out who the trust worthy men in the department are, and some of the excise work that certain captains have been doing has not deceived him. He gets a report of every case, and learns the circumstances so as to form an idea for himself whether the arrest is in good or bad faith.

"If District Attorney Jerome starts out next Sunday and closes up all the saloons in New-York I shall be very glad of it," the Commisstoner continued "Mr. Jerome, to the best of my knowledge and belief, is working in entire harmony with the Police Department, and the Police Department is working in entire harmony with the District Attorney. I know of no quarrel between the two departments. We are in entire harmony wherever the two departments come together. He has the legal end to attend to and we have the police end. I have letters here from District Attorney Jerome commending the police for the work they have done in excise in various specific cases."

"Will you start out next Sunday and clos up all the saloons in New-York?" was asked. "I'll start out next Sunday and do just as ! have been doing, the very best I can. Since I came into this department I have been doing the very best I can with the means at my command to enforce all laws. There are a number of them to enforce. You will find that out if you look in the charter."

"Then you haven't waited for a statement from District Attorney Jerome to start in enforcing the law?"

' replied the Commissioner; "we been doing something, the best we could, all the

"How about the discrimination between saloon-"How about the discrimination between saloon-keepers, which Mr. Jerome speaks about?"
"I am afraid there has been discrimination," replied the Commissioner, "but I don't counte-nance it. I haven't countenanced it, and I won't countenance it; but you can't stop this sort of thing in a minute. There is one of me here and there are about seven thousand men in the department. I can't keep my eye on every one of them, but I'll keep my eye on as many as I

'Frank Moss is quoted this afternoon as saying that gambling places are running openly and notoriously in New-York and that if he were Police Commissioner he would put a stop to it," he was told.
"The best thing to do in that case," replied the

"The best thing to do in that case," replied the Commissioner, with a show of feeling, "is to introduce Mr. Moss to Mayor Low and let him be made Police Commissioner if he is certain that he can do the things he says. I am ready to put in my resignation at any time in favor of a better commissioner. Mayor Low can have my resignation, and he knows it."

DRUGGISTS COMPLAIN OF SPIES. The following appears in the forthcoming issue of "The American Druggist":

The following appears in the following issue of "The American Druggists":

The American Druggists":

The American Druggists is an ellowed to tor. He says it's bronchitis, and he orders Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It is his favorite prescription for colds and coughs. If he knows of anything better, tell him to give it to you.

"I had a very severe cough for many weeks, Nothing relieved me until I tried Ayer's Cherry ectoral. This rapidly and entirely cured me."

J. J. Hargrave, New York City.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

The following appears in the forthcoming issue of "The American Druggists":

The American Druggists for the State have never taken kindly to the fact that druggists are allowed certain privileges in the dispensing of liquors on physicians' prescriptions, and they have complained physicians' prescriptions. As regards the injustice of raising any revenue whatever upon the passing at this time, though we believe it to be a matter deserving of the earnest attention of our legislators. What we have been used by the agents of the State Excise Commissioner to the Excise Commission to trap druggists into violations of the liquor that in physicians' prescriptions, and they have complained physicians' prescriptions. As regards the injustice of raising any revenue whatever upon the prescriptions of the smallness of the tax imposed upon druggists for the sale of liquors on physicians' prescriptions. As regards the injustice of raising any revenue whatever upon the prescriptions. As regards the injustice of raising any revenue whatever upon the prescriptions.

The liquor dealers of New-York State have

SAYS TAKE OFF THE LABELS

THE REV. J. E. FREEMAN DECLARES THEY DRIVE MEN TO SALOONS IN-STEAD OF TO CHURCHES

The Get-Together Club, at its meeting last night in the Pouch Gallery, Brooklyn, discusser the excise question. Every phase of it was treated by the speakers, and the ideas of the Rev. James E. Freeman, of the Hollywood Inn, Yonkers, whose subject was "Saloon Substitutes," were generously applauded by the two hundred members and guests present. The first speaker was Richard W. Bainbridge, president of the Manufactexcise law. He said:

Morals develop more rapidly in free men than in slaves, and the highest ideals of morality come from education. Individual liberty in this country is a heritage and brithright founded in the Declaration of Independence. We want more liberal laws and less restriction. It is restriction which drives men to drink. Many a young man on Sunday has worked his way into the side door of a saloon because he had nothing else to do; not because he wanted a drink. The saloon is the creation of restrictive laws. If traffic in alcohol were made as free as that in provisions and the necessities of life, the saloon would disappear from competition, the quality of drinks would become purer, and public morals would improve. The "poor man's club," as we have heard the saloon called, is supported on the profits of drink. Reduce the price of "quor by a reduction of the license fee, and competition, would make the sale of arms so unprofitable that it would become an adjunct of some other business. A meeting place, with music, games of all kinds and comfortable reading rooms, would become the poor man's club, and would develop into a social and moral institution.

M. Leopold Mabilleau, director of the Musee

M. Leopold Mabilleau, director of the Musée Social, Paris, spoke on "The Saloon Problem in France." He said that, while France was a wine drinking nation, there was little drunkenness there. Wine, beer and cider were considered as a liquid food, and were consumed largely by the working class, because of the absence of pure water. The consumption of alcohol was found almost exclusively among the laborers, but the French considered it unfair to stop the use in order to prevent the abuse of the drinking habit. A remedy that had been applied recently was the taking off of the high tax on hygienic drinks, which had made it possible to obtain a quart bottle of good wine for five cents, whereas there was a tax on alcohol of about 36 cents, which made it impossible to sell a bottle of alcohol for less than three francs. As a result, the consumption of alcohol had decreased while that of wine, eider and beer

Morris Tekuisky, ex-president of the Wine,

The saloon is a meeting place for men of great minds who wish to exchange thought; it is a place where companions and friends enjoy a pleasant hour; a place where the poor man meets his friends to find a few hours of relief from toil. The saloon is not a church; nor is it a place for women's rights association should meet. The saloon is not association should meet. The saloon is not what it ought to be. But it is here to stay. The question is not how to get rid of the saloon, for that will be accomplished only by getting rid of humanity, but how to make the saloon what it should be.

s grave danger in the sale of liquor by

The Rev. I. K. Funk gave his views in favor f a referendum by election districts. He showed that the consumption of liquor in the United States was less than that of any other country in the world, and to this he attributed the fact that we lead the world commercially. He quoted number of well known authorities in favor of the closing of saloons.

wood Inn, Yonkers, had for his subject "Saloor Substitutes." He said in part:

Two weeks ago we did a business of \$500 for the reek, and the following week our business mounted to \$120. You can thus appreciate how he workingmen contribute to it. I am opposed to he opening of the saloon on Sunday because it vill counteract such institutions as ours. Build ther places like the Hollywood Inn and the saloon rill be counteracted. Open your unlabelled clubuses and place them in the Bowery and the side treets. Let the church stand back of them, and et no clerkyman come in with an ecclesiastical added on him.

George W. McNutt, who discussed "The Saloon

SUNDAY QUESTION SECONDARY.

BISHOP POTTER SAYS PUNISHMENT OF MEN WHO ABUSE LIQUOR IS MORE IMPORTANT.

Montclair, N. J., Feb. 28.-Bishop Potter, of New-York, addressed the Outlook Club, of this place, to-night on Sunday opening of saloons. He said that he considered Sunday opening a secondary quesand one that should not be isolated from the tion, and one that should not be isolated from the whole liquor question. Temperance people, or ad-vocates of prohibition, magnified small things and elaborated on minor ones. There was a general tendency to pity a drunkard and look on him as the victim of a misfortune. That was all wrong. The drunkard should be punished. He was a man who abused the use of liquor. He was a nulsance and a blot, and should be dealt with severely.

Many existing laws for the suppression of drink Many existing laws for the suppression of drina-ing were worse in their results than the drinking. Take the laws of Maine, which made a large por-tion of the inhabitants of the State frauds and hypocrites. Statistics from Vermont showed that 1.72 drug stores had filled three million prescriptions for opium in a year, showing that where whiskey and other drinks were denied people turned to worse things.

things.

Proper regulation of the saloon, he said, and the punishment of men who abused the use of liquor was far more sensible than efforts to stop drinking. There was wide divergence in the ideas of how this could be brought to light, but the speaker believed that the problem would be solved, if not to the satisfaction of all, at least so as to please the materials.

to the letter, he said:

I have issued no instructions to Mr. Jerome. I simply sent him the letter which Dr. Parkhurst sent me in regard to the violation of the Sunday law by certain saloonkeepers and the existence of "fake" Raines law hotels. Mr. Jerome is at liberty to deal with the situation. For that matter, I am always pleased to hear an official say that he is going to enforce the law.

The Governor declined further to discuss the

urers' Association and chairman of the Kings County Democratic General Committee, who presided, and argued in favor of a more liberal

had increased in France.

Heer and Liquor Dealers' Association, spoke on The Saloon Itself: What It Is, and What It Is Not." He said in part:

The Rev. James E. Freeman, of the Holly

Substitutes." He said in part:

The saloon is unquestionably the poor man's club, the centre of his social life. He goes there primarily not for drink, but for social intercourse. It will continue to be his club until we provide some sort of substitute. No legislature can close the saloons. No high license can contribute one whit to the great problem. Back of the saloon is a larger problem, the social problem. There is only one sure way to beat the saloon, and that is to give the poor man a generous substitute and you won't do that by building more churches. The Church is not going to solve the question with semi-religious clubhouses. The Young Men's Christian Association will not solve it by building handsome clubhouses, with plunge baths and gymnasiums and the like. How large a percentage of the artisan land the like. How large a percentage of the Church is controlled to the cont

Other speakers were M. J. Flaherty and and the Workingman," and the Rev. Leighton Williams, whose subject was "The Situation in New-York."

ODELL LEAVES JEROME FREE.

Albany, Feb. 28.-When Governor Odell saw a New-York news dispatch to the effect that District Attorney Jerome said he was going to that he would obey the Governor's instructions



3 for 25c. to 3 for 50c. If you are unable to obtain them from your dealer. we will send prepaid, on receipt of the amount 12 of the Straight 10c. Size (large) for \$1.20 12 of the 2 for 25c. Size for \$1.50

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FREDERICK D. TAPPEN DEAD

Continued from first page.

confident among them. More than one bank, temporarily embarrassed, had reason to be grateful for his prompt aid. On November 12, 1990, when Mr. Tappen completed fifty years of continuous connection with his bank, his associates in the bank presented to him a loving cup accompanied by this ad-

In presenting this record of fifty years we extend to you our hearty congratulations upon a service wo less noteworthy in its character than in its iuration, extending over a period of half a century. The quick perception, sound judgment and unlaunted courage displayed by you in times of extending the property of the institution with which you have been so ong connected, and have called you to wider fields of influence, in which you have won a reputation econd to none. We appreciate the privilege of being associated with you in our various capacities, and in appending our signatures hereto characters. In presenting this record of fifty years we extend ing associated with you in our various capacities, and in appending our signatures hereto express the earnest wish that the years to come may bring to you blessings in the same liberal measure as your generous, unselfish life has brought to others.

to you blessings in the same liberal measure as your generous, unselfish life has brought to others.

Mr. Tappen's social connections were numerous. He was a member of the Union League Club for many years, and for two years ending with the annual meeting in January he was the club's president. He was a governor of the Union Club and a member of the St. Nicholas, the Metropolitan, the Players' and the Grolier clubs, and a governor of the New-York Hospital. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, vice-president of the Metropolitan Trust Company, trustee of the Royal Insurance Company, trustee of the Grant Monument Association and of the Red Cross, and was a member of the Committee of Fifteen appointed at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce last year.

At his desk in the Gallatin Bank, at the council table of the New-York Clearing House, at the meetings of business, men, where his advice was always eagerly sought, Mr. Tappen impressed one as a man of force and power, and although his hair and heavy mustache were snowy white he appeared to be ten years younger than he really was.

Mrs. Tappen was Sarah A. B. Littell. The Tappen home, at No. 49 East Sixty-eighth-st., centained many books and souvenirs of foreign travel.

A BROOKLYN INVESTIGATION

RUMORS OF CHARGES IN THE WATER DEPARTMENT THERE.

Commissioner Dougherty of the Department of Water Supply has turned his attention towand the Brooklyn office, and yesterday there were rumors that charges had been preferred against employes of the Bureau of Water Rates and of the Bureau of Distribution, Repairs and Complaints. The charges are said to include incompetence and neglect of duty. Two of the terly against Commissioner Dougherty, and saying that he was trying to force all the veterans out of the department. When approached,

erans out of the department. When approached, however, they refused to talk for publication. When seen at his home, in Brooklyn, last night, Commissioner Dougherty would not deny that charges had been preferred against some of the men in the Brooklyn department. He refused, however, to go into details or to mention any names.

'If any charges have been preferred,' he said, 'I would deem it unwise and unfair to discuss the subject or give any names.'

This is all that the Commissioner could be persuaded to say. Augustus C. Tate is head of the Bureau of Water Rates, and Henry Hawkes is head of the Bureau of Distribution. When seen last night both declined to talk about the question of charges. They would not, however, deay that charges had been preferred, and admitted that an investigation was being made by Manhittan officials.

Water Register Tate is a veteran. He was removed at the beginning of the Van Wyck administration, but the courts reinstated him. There are between eighty and ninety men in his department, and nearly one hundred and fifty in the Bureau of Distribution.

department, and nearly one hundred and fifty in the Bureau of Distribution.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS. The Grand Encampment of the Independent The Grand Encampment of the adequates Order of Odd Fellows occurred in Auburn this week. Description of the celebration and interesting pictures, showing groups of delegates, together with some public and private buildings in Auburn, in to-morrow's

CITY TROOP CAPTAIN A BANKRUPT,

JOHN C. GROOME, OF PHILADELPHIA, FREED FROM HIS DEBTS.

Philadelphia, Feb. 28.-John C. Groome, captain of the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavairy, and a social leader, was to-day adjudged a voluntary bankrupt in the United States District Court. His Habilities are given as \$34.513, and his assets \$339.50

CAPTAIN SPELLMAN IN PRISON.

FORMER OFFICER OF GOTH NEW-YORK ARRIVES AT FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Leavenworth, Kan., Feb. 28.-James C. Read, late captain and commissary; Michael J. Spellman, late captain and formerly of the 65th New-York Regiment, and Delbert Jones, formerly a first lier in the 43d Infantry, under sentence of three years each for connection with army contract frauds perpetrated in the Philippines, arrived here from the West to-day and were taken to the federal prison at Fort Leavenworth. Read's attorneys at once filed application in the United States District Court for a writ of habeas corpus to secure his release on the ground that, having been convicted by a court of army officers, he was illegally held.

PHILADELPHIA'S TRACTION DEAL. Philadelphia, Feb. 28.—The terms of the lease of

the Union Traction Company to the new company represented by John M. Mack were announced to trict Attorney Jerome said he was going to day. The company is to be capitalized at \$30,000,000 make war on all violators of the excise law, and in \$60,000 shares, with a par value of \$50. The company is to be known as the Consolidated Traction Company. The new company guarantees Union Traction stockholders \$1.50 a share for the first and second years, \$2 a share in the third and fourth years, \$2 10 a share in the fifth and sixth years, and

years, \$2.50 a share in the fifth and sixth years, and \$3 a share for the seventh year and for the other \$92 years of the lease.

The steckholders of the Union Traction Company will have the right to subscribe for 120,000 shares of the stock of the new company, or one share for each four shares of their present holdings. The formalities of the deal will begin after its official consummation by the directors at their meeting on Monday. The control of the Union Traction Company

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Italian, Spanish, and French Productions of the 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th Centuries. Curious Early Printed Textiles, Silver Sanctuary Lamps, and a Series of Remarkable Needlework Pictures,

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The Grandest Collection of Its Class

Ever Before Shown in This Country.

DATES OF SALE

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS OF NEXT WEEK,

Beginning Each Day at 2:30 o'clock.

The sale will be conducted by Thomas E. Kirby of

THE AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, MANAGERS. 6 East 23d Street, Madison Square South.

IN BEHALF OF MISSIONS.

will be in the hands of those who exercise control at this time.

ADDRESSES DELIVERED BEFORE THE CON-

VENTION AT TORONTO. Toronto, Ont., Feb. 28.-The opening address at Toronto, Ont., Feb. 28—The opening address at the first session of the Student Volunteer Move-ment, at the Massey Hall was delivered by Dr. E. E. Chivers, of Brooklyn, Missionary energy should be instilled into the Sunday school scholars. he said. "Printed Page in Foreign Missions" was he said. Frinted rag in reason was the title of an address delivered by John W. Wood, secretary of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society. The speaker paid a tribute to the work of the Bible societies, whereby the Bible has be

translated into over four hundred tongues and An address to students was delivered by the Rev Herman P. Beach, the educational secretary of the Volunteer Movement, on "The Place of Mission Volunteer Movement, on "The Place of Mission Study in Theological Institutions." The Rev. Dr. Junius W. Millard, of Baltimore, was the next speaker, his subject being "The Paster as an Educational Missionary Force." The same theme as Dr. Millard's was expounded by the Rev. Dr. Egbert W. Smith, of the Presbyterian Church, South. The necessity of more prayer for missions was the topic touched upon by the Rev. Elmore Harris, head of the Toronto Bible Training School, Bishop Thoburn again gave one of his stirring addresses on the duty of Christians toward foreign missions. ver twenty section conferences were held this

CHARLESTON EXPOSITION. Our enterprising neighbors below the Mason and Dixon line have organized a floral fete in connection with the exposition

of this display in to-morrow's TRIBUNE. CALL FOR NATIONAL BANK REPORTS. Washington, Feb. 28.-The Controller of the Curency to-day issued a call for reports of the condition of national banks at the close of business on Tuesday, February 25.

A SCHLEY RESOLUTION DEFEATED. Washington, Feb. 28.-An unsuccessful effort was made to-day in the House Committee on Naval Affairs to secure consideration of the question of reporting a resolution to tender the thanks of Congress to Rear Admiral Schley.

Brussels, Feb. 28.-The Bank of Bigwood & Morgan suspended payment here to-day. It was an unimportant banking house, and its liabilities amount to £30,000. It did business with the British colony in this city.

BANK IN BRUSSELS SUSPENDS.

ARMY ORDERS.

Washington, Feb. 28.-The following army orders have been issued:

Major HARRY L. REES, paymaster, having reported at San Francisco, will report to the commanding general, Department of California, for temporary duty. Captain MANLY R. CURRY, paymaster, having reported at San Francisco, will proceed to Atlanta for duty. at San Prancisco, will proceed to Atlanta for duty.

Contract Surgeon MILLS DENNIS will proceed to San
Francisco for transportation to the Philippine Islands
for duty.

at this time. The rumor that P. A. B. Widener would retire from active life in traction affairs in favor of his son, George D. Widener, was denied emphatically

UDDEN SHOES GEO. W. BERRIAN. Maiden Lane and Nassau St.



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For the cure of DISTEMPER, WORMS, BOTS, COUGHS, HIDEBOUND, COLDS, &c., in Horses, and COLDS, COUGHS, LOSS, OF MILK, BLACK TONGUE, HORN DISTEMPER, Etc., in Cattle. Price 25 Cents.

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